of the objection, Fig. 6 similar to Fig. 2 has been filed for showing the structure of "plurality of recesses" as explained in the specification and recited in claim 17.

In paragraph 3 of the Action, claims 3 and 6 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph. In paragraphs 4-8 of the Action,, claims 1-10 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) by Itaya, Matsumoto et al., Onda, and Higuchi et al.

In view of the rejections, claims 1-14 have been cancelled, and new claims 15-17 have been filed.

As clearly recited in new claim 15, a rotor for an electric motor of the invention is arranged inside a stator for generating a revolving magnetic field. The rotor comprises a permanent magnet formed in a ring shape, a rotating shaft arranged at a center of the permanent magnet, and a cushioning member made of a rubber material having predetermined hardness. The cushioning member is vulcanized and molded between the permanent magnet and the rotating shaft as parts of molds so that the cushioning member is securely and integrally fixed to the permanent magnet and the rotating shaft.

Namely, in the invention, the vulcanized cushioning member is not simply arranged between the permanent magnet and the rotating shaft. The cushioning member is retained between the permanent magnet and the rotating shaft, which operate as the parts of the mold, and is vulcanized and molded. Thus, the cushioning member can be securely and integrally fixed to the permanent magnet and the rotating shaft without using any other means, such as adhesive, bushing and so on.

In Itaya cited in the Action, a rotor 4 includes a shaft 5, a rotor body 31 through which the shaft 5 passes, and a magnetic layer 32 laid on the outer circumferential surface of the rotor body 31. The rotor body 31 is made of plastic, and the magnetic layer 32 is made of rare earth plastic magnet. The rotary body 31 is molded of plastic material (column 8, line 7), but rotary shaft 5 and the rotor body 31 are firmly fixed to each other by a bush 35 for preventing the relative rotation (column 7, lines 63-65).

In the invention, the cushioning member is located between the shaft and the magnet, but the cushioning member is vulcanized and molded between the permanent magnet and the rotating shaft as parts

of the mold so that the cushioning member is securely and integrally fixed to the permanent magnet and the rotating shaft. In Itaya, the rotary body 31 is formed separately from the rotary shaft 5, and is fixed by the bush 35. Thus, the features of claim 1 are not disclosed or suggested in Itaya.

In Onda, a rotor assembly includes a rotor pinion 10, an annular body 12 of a rotor magnet, and a protecting support member 14 disposed between the rotor pinion 10 and the annular body 12. As shown in Fig. 3, the support 14 and the annular body 12 are integrally molded together by injection molding. However, after the unitary structure of the support 14 and the annular body 12 is formed, the rotor pinion 10 is inserted into the hole of the support 14. In the invention cushioning member is vulcanized and molded between the permanent magnet and the rotating shaft to be securely fixed thereto. This specific structure of the invention is not disclosed or suggested in Onda.

In Matsumoto et al., a chloroprene rubber composition is used for vibration damping material. As stated in the Action, the chloroprene rubber composition is used for damping the vibration. However, it is not disclosed or suggested that chloroprene rubber is vulcanized and molded between the permanent magnet and the rotating shaft as parts of the mold, as claimed in the invention. Therefore, the features of the invention are not disclosed or suggested n Matsumoto et al.

In Higuchi et al., a stator 1 is molded with a resin molding 2, in which a shaft 4 for carrying a rotor 3 is supported through bearings 5 and brackets 6 with holes 6a. Vibration isolators 7 with holes 7a are attached outside the brackets 6 to allow air to pass inside the molding 2 through the holes 6a, 7a. In Higuchi et al., it is not disclosed or suggested that the cushioning member is vulcanized and molded between the permanent magnet and the rotating shaft, which is the feature of the invention.

In Higuchi et al., although the holes 7a are formed in the isolator 7, the holes 7a are formed to increase the surface area of the isolator 7 to dissipate heat therefrom. In claims 15-17, the cushioning member includes the displacement absorbing means in the form of through-holes or recesses for absorbing the displacement of

the cushioning member. The isolators 7 in Higuchi et al. are not arranged as in the invention, nor the holes 7a of the isolaters are used as in the invention.

Accordingly, the features of the invention are not disclosed or suggested in Higuchi et al.

As explained above, the features of the invention are not disclosed or suggested in the cited references. Even if the cited references are combined, claims of the invention are not obvious from the cited references.

Reconsideration and allowance are earnestly solicited.

A two month extension of time is hereby requested. A check in the amount of $410.00 is attached herewith for the two month extension of time.

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Respectfully submitted,
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